REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration of the present application as amended is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-6 remain in this application. Claims 7-9 have been added.

In the Office action, the Examiner indicated that claims 3 and 4 would be allowable if amended to overcome their rejection as being dependent upon a rejected base claim. Applicant gratefully acknowledges this indication of allowable subject matter and has amended claims 3 and 4 accordingly. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the objection to Claims 3 and 4.

Claim 7 has been added to recite that the alkali ion is rubidium. Applicant respectfully submits that new Claim 7 is patentable for the same reason, with respect to rubidium, as Claim 3 is allowable with respect to potassium as the alkali ion.

In the Office action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 5 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,935,668 (Hansler). Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of this rejection.

In the Office action the Examiner stated: "Regarding the wall load, the applicant discloses that a lamp having a

short discharge arc (at most 10mm) has a wall load equal to 30 W/cm^2 at its outer surface. Therefore since Hansler discloses a discharge arc between 2 and 10 mm (column 4, line 28), Hansler discloses a discharge lamping (sic) having a wall load equal to 30 W/cm^2 at its outer surface."

Applicant respectfully points out that the only statement on this subject in the specification of the present invention is actually the converse of the Examiner's statement. The sentence at page 2, lines 24-25 of the specification reads, "A wall load of 30 W/cm^2 occurs in lamps with a short discharge arc, for example of at most 10 mm." There is no teaching or suggestion in the present application that any separation of electrodes by 10 mm or less creates a wall load of at least 30 W/cm^2. Applicants respectfully submit that the wall temperature will be determined by variables in addition to the length of the discharge arc, such as, for example, convection in the discharge space, voltage and distance of the wall from the arc. There is thus no disclosure or suggestion in Hansler of a wall load of at least 30 W/cm^2 as recited in Claim 1.

New Claims 8 and 9 further clarify the claimed invention. Claim 8 recites that during operation of the lamp, the temperature of a major portion of the wall is

greater than 800°C, as disclosed in the specification at, for example, page 2, lines 22-23. Claim 9 recites that during operation of the lamp, a temperature of a point on the wall is greater than 1050°C, as disclosed at page 2, line 29-30.

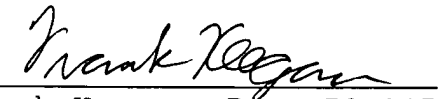
Claims 8 and 9, in particular, point out patentable features of the claimed invention, in that the present invention shows unexpected results with regard to operation at high temperatures. High temperature operation involves considerable risk of corrosion and crystallization of the quartz glass wall (page 2, lines 30-31). As disclosed in the specification at page 2, lines 31-34, it was surprisingly found in the lamp according to the invention that the corrosion and crystallization of quartz glass are reduced both compared with the known lamp and compared with lamps with both lithium or sodium chloride and tin and indium halides in their filling.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 1, 3, 4 and 7-8 are patentable, that Claims 2, 5 and 6 are patentable at least based on their dependency on Claim 1 and that the present application is in condition for allowance. A Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

If any informalities remain, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned in order to expedite allowance.

Please charge any fee deficiencies and credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 14-1270.

Respectfully submitted,

By 
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